THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 658.] THURSDAY, May 2, 1799. [Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON: PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET; PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

AN ADDRESS TO THE LAYMAN; BY A *Reader of the Kentucky Gazette.*

SIR

PERUSING the Gazeette of the 14th of March, I discover your address to the Printer, persuading him with the rest of the world, to believe that the practice of holding slaves is consonant to the scriptures of divine truth—you represent yourself as just alarmed, and flying to the bible, to screen you from the censures of the emancipator. And indeed one might have supposed this to be the case from the deductions you have drawn from that sacred book; for they much resemble the productions of a first thought, and the result of interested & partial investigation. Moreover your store of arguments are such, that had you taken much pains on the subject, or have been much conversant with, the friends of emancipation, you certainly might have heard them sufficiently refuted.

Your first proposition is, "that the scriptures fully assert that the Jewish nation had a command given them by the God of Heaven himself to buy and hold bond-servants of the Heathen nations, which should be an inheritance for them and their children forever." Had you said a toleration, instead of a command, you would have come nearer the truth. For, according to your reasoning, if it was a command, every Jew, and every man now living, is not in his duty, who does not possess a slave; for you insist that the command is perpetually binding.

As the foundation of this your first proposition, you quote Noah's prophecy, respecting Canaan. If this justifies the slave holder, so would the prophecies respecting Judas and the crucifiers of our Lord, have justified them in acting as they did—so will the prophecies of Isaiah, expressly foretelling the ill treatment of Jesus, and his gospel, justify every gospel slighter from the beginning of the christian era until this day. In the next place, you quote the Mosaic code in Lev. xxv, which, as you say, commanded the Jews to buy and hold slaves. So did the Jewish law allow them to sell that which died of itself to the Heathen. Then by your own reasoning, we may export and sell to the Heathen all the creatures which die of themselves. You justify slave holding, by drawing this conclusion that "God is unchangeable, therefore if it was right with him once, it remains so still." You may continue your argument, and say, if it was right with him to sell dead carcases once, it remains so still. Was not the Jews commanded in Deut. vii—2, to smite the Heathen and utterly to destroy them, to make no covenant with them, and to shew no mercy unto them?—this with many other such passages, which I could mention, will, upon your ground, condemn us for not destroying and cutting off the savages on the North of the Ohio, as well as for shewing mercy to, and treating with them, as we have done. It will also utterly subvert the law of nations, and allow christendom to ransack, and spread devastation through all the regions of Paganism, for if it was right with God once, so to do, it therefore remains so still. Do you not know that God, by immediate delegation, sent the Jews to inflict his righteous judgments upon those Heathens for their wickedness? Therefore they were allowed to deal with them in a manner which without an express command, would have been directly contrary to the law of nature, and repugnant to the first principles of common equity and justice among mankind. Consequently, such commands were only peculiar to the Jews, and were forcible no longer than the same Heathens existed around them. You seem willing to give yourself a place in the bounds of this peculiar privilege together with the rest of the sentimental slave holders, by saying that you cannot tell of what nation or tribe you descended, whether Jew or Gentile, so you advise the tryants not to let go a certainty for an uncertainty. Then upon your own plan, as you seem so ignorant of your pedigree, if your neighbour should seize and subject you to perpetual servitude, you could not condemn him for so doing, for he might tell you that you could not prove that he was no Jew, nor could you prove but that you were of the seed of Ham.

In the second place, you proceed to prove that Jesus Christ did not condemn slave-holders as tyrants, or inform servants that they were wrongfully kept in bondage. Here I would ask you, did the meek and lowly Jesus ever attempt to be a rectifier of political errors? If you will follow him through all this wilderness and valley of tears, I am persuaded that you will not find one sentence in all his instructive discourses that gives the least indulgence to such an accursed practice as slave-holding is in its present existence. If he did not expressly forbid it, did he not give a number of instructions and reproofs, which were a sufficient reprehension to tyranny in the day in which he lived, and remains fully applicable in the present day? If he had only told them, that they neglected the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy and faith, whilst they paid a Pharisaical attention to the external part thereof—if he had only told them to do to others as they would they should do unto them—if he had only told them to love their neighbours as themselves, it were sufficient to condemn every slave-holder. But is his life not full of such precepts, as well as that of his apostles? And has not the apostle Paul informed you that the division wall beetween Jew and Gentile, Christian and Heathen, Barbarian, Scythian, bond and free, is now broken down? And did not Jesus when finishing the volume of Revelation to John in the isle of Patmos—when denouncing his vengeance on the whore of Babylon, enumerate the slave trade with the rest of her accursed merchandize,? How then do you find slavery tolerated by our Lord and his apostles? How many more abominable vices prevailed in the days of our Lord, which he did not expressly inveigh against? Then you may as justly plead that they were not contrary to the laws of Heaven.

The first place you have recourse to, to prove your second proposition is the vii chapter of Luke, just because our Lord brings in the master and servant as a simile to condemn, the idea of merit. You may as well argue that the practices of running, wrestling and fighting, so constantly practised in the Olympic games were justifiable, because the apostles so often introduced them to illustrate the christian race by way of similitude. You next produce Luke, xvii—7, 10, to justify slave-holding, because our Lord applauded a man's faith who possessed a servant. Can you suppose that our Lord meant to justify every part of that man's practice, because, to the shame of the Jews, he declared that a Roman possessed more faith, than he had found in Israel? Abraham's faith is twice in holy writ declared to be accounted to him for righteousness,—David is declared to be a man after God's own heart; yet the latter was a murderer, and both of them whore mongers. You will also find our Lord declaring to the woman taken in adultery in John viii—11, neither do I condemn thee. Then upon your ground, God is not changeable, if adultery was not condemned by him once, it is not damnable still. He applauded the man's faith, who held a servant, therefore slavery must be right. He did not condemn the adulteress, therefore adultery cannot be wrong.

You next proceed to prove that our Lord's Apostles did not tell servants they were wrongly held in servitude nor condemn their owners as tyrants; but enjoined obedience upon the servants. Christianity would have appeared in the world, had the apostles have raised disturbances between master and servant, king and people, stigmatized with the same infamy, which brands Mahometanism, that of being propagated by the sword—It would have lost its excellent and distinguishing characteristic of being propagated by the internal and invincible power of its author. Then it is easy to account for the silence of the apostles on the subject of slavery. And why need we look for the condemnation of slave-holding in Revelation, when natural reason's unassisted light hath, in many ages, declared it repugnant to the law of nature, which I could make appear by a number of quotations were it necessary. But I hope I have shewed you that our Lord and his apostles did condemn slavery in substance if not expressly—they taught a number of precepts which struck at the root, and if closely followed would undoubtedly terminate in the final abolition of slavery. You need not therefore think to prove slave-holding right, because the apostles charged servants to be obedient, for they also charged it upon the primitive christians, to submit to every ordinance of man, to be submissive to the most arbitrary and tyrannic government. Then by the same parity of reason you may prove that every ordinance of man is right, and that the laws to which the primitive christians were subject, were justifiable in every respect; when according to what traces history has left us of them, they were despotic and cruel. You draw your conclusion that slave holding is not wrong because God has no where countermanded what he directed in the Mosaic constitution. Neither has he countermanded the ceremonial sacrifices and oblations, which were constantly practised in the days of our Lord. Examine then, whether you be in your duty, who neglect so many of the express and sacred commands of Heaven respecting the typical ceremonites.

You conclude your address by appealing to the experiences of christians, whether ever they were convinced of the sin of slave-holding, before they were assured of pardon for all their transgressions? you proceed to answer for them, that they never were. As positive soever as you may be you are certainly mistaken with respect to some few individuals. But even if there could not be found one, who, in his first convictions, felt a distress of soul on the account of holding his fellow creatures in unjust bondage; I would ask you, whether the sinner is always convinced of all his sins at once? Or does he not discover daily more and more of his sinful heart and life, even after he lives a life of faith and dependence upon the merits of Jesus? does he not daily discover some Achan in the camp which hinders more close communication with his God. You certainly will be ready to answer in the affirmative. Then considering that the nature of man is so prone to extenuate his crimes, may we not reasonably suppose that the sin of slave-holding would almost be among some of the last, of his sins which would stare him in the face, and for which he would feel the lashes of conscience, when self-interest and the advantage of slavery always stands ready to blind him, and hinder him from canvassing the matter by an impartial investigation? add to this, that slave holding is a matter which has long been foreign to the cogitations of the public mind, but has, for sometime met with remonstrances only from a few consciencious citizens: whose philanthropic exertions, I hope by the blessing of divine providence, joined with the present convulsions and revolutions in the world, for the sake of liberty, will not fail to bring freedom safe to the conclusion of travail, in her original appearance, without having any of her heavenly features mangled by the iron hands of tyranny, her inveterate enemy. Then may not new dispensations of providence, bring new national sins to view, which has long lay concealed in the womb of self interest and avarice.

But I will not detain you any longer with remarks so repugnant to your present existing principles. I shall conclude with advising you, if my address should meet with a place in the Kentucky Gazette, to give the matter a farther investigation candidly scrutinize and examine it at the bar both of scripture and reason. If you still determine to defend the cause you have taken up, I entreat you no more to attempt it on scripture ground lest you should expose that sacred book to the ridicule of infidelity. On reason's ground I am convinced you can never stand. Therefore your best resource is, to plead the expediency and advantage of slavery. And on this score reason, blinded by self love, will not fail to suggest to you a numerous store of arguments from her inexhaustible treasure.

A LOVER OF LIBERTY.

TO THE IDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF FAYETTE.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

NO stronger proof is necessary of the intention of the advocates for the Bryan's station resolutions, to prevent every amendment to the constitution which was contemplated by those who voted for calling a convention, than that of forming their ticket of men, who by their opposition to calling a convention, have given unequivocal proofs, that in their opinion no amendment whatever was necessary. But the second resolution, (to which each member of the ticket was obliged to pledge himself to conform before he could be nominated) goes farther and *expressly prohibits* every such amendment:—It is true the second article of the resolutions, does *seem* to admit an amendment respecting the senate; but if you will consider that it is to be such an one only "as the wisdom of the convention shall deem consistent with the proper *design* of that institution," you cannot fail to discover the intended deception; the studied ambiguity of this article certainly does honor to the ingenuity of the gentleman who penned it, and which is equalled only by his success in alarming you with regard to a certain species of property, to such a degree, as by that alarm to make you entirely regardless of your own personal rights.

That it is also the intention of the advocates for the Bryan's station resolutions, to deprive all those of suffrage who does not either possess property to some certain amount, or a particular species of property, is evident from the declarations made by several members of the committee who were chosen to form their ticket; and as those declarations were made by a part of the committee only, it may not be considered as conclusive evidence of the fact; but when you are informed that it has been long known to be the sentiments not only of a majority of the members composing the Bryan's station ticket, but of those also of the other counties who have adopted the Bryan's station resolutions, and formed tickets upon their principles, you can have no doubt.

The Bryan's station meeting were too sensible of the importance of keeping that part of their principles as much as possible out of view; and have studiously avoided every expression leading to the subject. If they had believed the expression "liberties," (which is the only one used, that they can attempt to construe into the meaning of personal rights and privileges,) was sufficient to secure the right of suffrage on the present plan; would they not also have believed that the expression used in the 12th section of the 12th article of the present constitution viz. "Nor shall any man's *property* be taken, or applied to public use, without the consent of his representatives, and without just compensation being previously made," would have been equally sufficient to have secured them their slaves? they certainly would. As these charges have been frequently made and for a considerable length of time in the public papers, and not a solitary attempt by those against whom they were made, to refute them; of their truth there cannot be the shadow of doubt remaining.

AN INDEBENDENT ELECTOR.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY OF

CLEAN HEMP-SEED,

OF THE LAST YEAR'S GROWTH,

For ONE DOLLAR per BUSHEL—by

T. HART.

Lexington, April 30, 1799.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, March 26.

Capt. Hudſon, arrived at New-York from the Havanna, informs that a French privateer of 12 guns, had been captured off the Havanna, by the New-York cutter, John Jay, commanded by capt. Leonard, and the Philadelphia cutter, gen. Greene, commanded by capt. Price, and carried into the Havanna.

On the 3d of February, The French ſchooner privateer Le Amour de la Patriæ, was captured by the United States frigate, commanded by capt. Barry, a few minutes after which ſhe filled and ſunk ; the crew was ſaved.

General Mack, notified the French generals, Chapionet and MacDonald, to withdraw from Rome, and the Roman ſtate ; the king of Naples and general Mack entered Rome, and remained for ſome days in full poſſeſſion of it, exerciſing all juriſdiction therein ; but Championet adviſed the directory, that he defeated the Neapolitans, the 15th Decmber, entered Rome the 16th, and made 12,000 priſoners, (ſays nothing of killed and wounded,) took 99 pieces of cannon, 3000 horſes and mules, and 15 ſtandards and colours ; that the king and Mack were the firſt who fled for Naples, which he intended to enter along with them, and it is reported he did, the 2d, of January ; but that the king and royal family had got off in an Engliſh man of war, to Palermo in Sicily, but this wants confirmation.

CHAMBERSBURG, March 27.

STANDING ARMY.

Extract from governor Jackſon's meſſage to the legiſlature of Georgia.

The papers marked No. 14, exhibit to you a charge againſt an officer of the United States galley, for landing his men to take a citizen under the ſedition act of the United States, as that officer is ſaid to have declared by order of the ſecretary of the navy department. Although I cannot believe the ſecretary ever iſſued ſuch an order, and forbear to comment on the propriety of the law I cannot help obſerving that an attempt of this nature by a military or naval officer, in a place where the law is open, & the civil magiſtrate bound to take cognizance of offences againſt the union, is not only oppoſed to the conſtitution of the United States, but tends to foment jealouſies ill ſuited to our preſent ſituation, when unanimity is ſo neceſſary ; and whilſt it impreſſes the idea of oppreſſion, inſtead of that protection which I am certain the galley was intended for, operates to awaken apprehenſions of an act, ſuppoſed by many not to be conſtitutional, and declared by a late envoy to France, high in the eſteem of the United States, to be impolitic and unneceſſary.

[The circumſtance above alluded to by governor Jackſon, was in ſubſtance as follows : On the 30th of November laſt, capt. Randolph, of the Savannah galley, then at St. Marys, diſpatched an armed force on ſhore, under his lieutenant, with orders to arreſt and bring on board, a Mr. David Garvin, and confine him in irons; and if any reſiſtance ſhould be made, to fire, run him thro, or bayonet him. The citizens on ſhore oppoſed the intended arreſt, diſarmed the banditti, and drove them on board the galley. Captain Randolph was next day taken with a ſtate warrant, carried before three magiſtrates, and his authority for the part he had acted, demanded of him —to which he replied that he had private orders from the Secretary of the Navy—and alſo attempted to juſtify himſelf upon a plea that Mr. Garvin "belonged to a French faction, and had damned the preſident for an old fool."] *Farmers' Regiſter.*

A CAUTION to the public, not to buy of George Tangler any part of the eſtate of James Sterett deceaſed, as being the dower of his wife, late Margaret Sterett, widow of the ſaid deceaſed—as I purchaſed of ſaid Margaret, June laſt, all her right, long before ſaid Tangler married her.

JOHN STERETT.

April 29, 1799. 3t¶

TAKEN up the ſubſcriber in Montgomery county, on Slate, near the Forge, a bay filley, judged to be 3 years old this ſpring, has a large round ſtar in her forehead and ſmall ſnip on her noſe, no brand perceivable, not broke for uſe; appraiſed to 9l.

ROBT. EWING.

March 15, 1799. §

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the county court of Jeſſamine, at their Auguſt term, for an order to eſtabliſh a town on the lands of the ſubſcribers, on Hickman road, (being the place fixed on by the court for their permanent ſeat of Juſtice,) agreeable to an act of aſſembly, entitled "An act concerning the eſtabliſhing of Towns."

THOMAS CALDWELL.
CHESLEY GATES.

April 23, 1799.

JAMES ROSE, BOOT & SHOE MAKER, From New-York.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on buſineſs in all its vaaious branches, on Croſs ſtreet, two doors below Mr. Nathan Burrows's ſtore.—He has alſo juſt opened a ſhoe ſtore, on Main ſtreet, next door to Mr. Leavy's ſtore, where he has a handſome aſſortment of Boots, Shoes, and Leather ; which he will ſell wholeſale or retail. Great bargains for caſh. The above goods were lately imported from Philadelphia, and were laid in on ſuch terms as will merit the attention of his cuſtomers. ‡6t

N. B. Six good hands, wanted immediately, to whom generous wages ſhall be given.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living on the head waters of Pleaſant run, near Anthony Sandnſky's, Waſhington county, a yellow ſorrel mare, with a blaze from the noſe up to the curl and a white ſpot above, ſome dim ſaddle ſpots, grey about the root of the tail, ſome white about the flanks, thighs and fetlocks, full 14 hands high, judged to be 7 years old next ſpring, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I, has on a 3s. bell, leather collar, has a white ſtreak on the hoof of the off fore foot; appraiſed to 11l.

DURHAM BRUNTS.

February 18, 1799. §

WHEREAS there are ſundry balances due for this paper by gentlemen living on the ſouth ſide of the Kentucky river, to whom perſonal application cannot be made with convenience by the ſubſcriber—to remedy which, he has appointed Mr. ELISHA ELAM, to collect and give acquittances to ſuch as ſhall ſettle their reſpective balances with him ; to do which he is hereby fully authorized.

JOHN BRADFORD.

Lexington, Aapril 25th, 1799.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE juſt received and now opening for ſale, at their ſtore oppoſite the market houſe, Lexington, a very large and elegant aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable to every ſeaſon, which they will certainly ſell low for caſh—but from the very low profit they now ſell at, no credit can be given.

TROTTER & SCOTT.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN's WARE, &c

which will be ſold very low for Caſh ; but no credit need be expected.

Geo. Tegarden.

April 1ſt, 1799. tf

Charles Humphreys

Has removed his ſtore to the houſe lately occupied by maj. C. Beatty, where he has juſt opened a handſome aſſortment of

Freſh Goods.

tf Lexington, April 15, 1799.

TAKE notice, that I ſhall apply to the county court for the county of Jeſſamine, at their Auguſt term in the year 1799, for leave to lay off a town on my land, in ſaid county, adjoining Jonas Devenport's, and ſituated on the Hickman road, agreeably to an act of aſſembly entitled, "an act concerning the eſtabliſhing of towns."

JESSE STOBALL.

April 25th, 1799. 2am3m

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for, and all others who may incline to purchaſe THE KENTUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, publiſhed by S. WILSON, may be furniſhed at Mr. *Bradford's* Printing-Office in *Lexington*, Mr. *H. Brent's* ſtore in *Paris*, and by the ſubſcriber in Clarke county.

S. WILSON.

January 1, 1799.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER

HAVE juſt received, and are now opening at their ſtore on Main ſtreet, Lexington, a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Which they offer ſale on the loweſt terms for Caſh.

9t Lexington, 2d April, 1799.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from crediting my wife Catey Henricks as I will not be anſwerable for her contracts.

Henry Henricks

April 15th, 1799. *3t

To Let,

A ſmall convenient

DWELLING-HOUSE,

WITH other neceſſary houſes, and garden, in an airy, healthy part of the town.—For terms apply to the printer hereof.

tf Lexington, March 18th, 1799.

GEORGE YOUNG, JAMES FLEMING, And Company, BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURERS,

AT their BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY, on Water ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Brents tavern, and next door to Mrs. Thomas's, Lexington, take this method of informing the public, that they carry on the above buſineſs in an extenſive manner, and on the moſt moderate terms. They have on hand a quanty of Calf ſkins and Boot legs, brought from the Atlanic ſtates, gentlemen and ladies who may pleaſe to favor, them with their cuſtom ſhall be ſerved on the ſhroteſt notice.

tf February 14th, 1799.

NOTICE,

ALL perſons are cautioned not to take an aſſignment on an order drawn ſome time in July, or Auguſt, or September, 1797, by Peter Crouſe of Lexington, for the ſum of 65l 2s 2d, accepted by the ſubſcriber, as the ſaid Crouſe gave him notice not to pay it but for the ſum of 41l 4s 6d which has been paid by the ſubſcriber in the courſe of the year 1797, to the bearer of the ſaid order, as per receipt of ſeveral ſums of theamount of 105l 8s 7d.

P. D. ROBERT

January 23d, 1799. 4w

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

At the market-houſe in the town of Frankfort, on the 15th day of May next,

The following Lands :

FIVE hundred acres, being the half of 1000 acres entered the 10th day of October 1780, in the name of John May, in the forks of Licking, including the confluence of Hingſton's and the main fork.

250 do. the half of 500 acres, entered June 1, 1780, on the Rolling fork, including the mouth of Cane run.

50 do. the half one hundred acres, entered July 12, 1781, on Long Lick creek.

200 do. the half of 400 acres, entered April 1781, on Salt river, joining Tillen.

5 do. the half of 10 acres, entered February 3, 1780, on Otter creek, a mill ſeat.

50 do. the half of 100 acres, entered April, 1780, adjoining the above.

37 1-2 do. the half of 2 entries of 75 acres, made Sept. 14, 1780, on Otter creek, a mill ſeat.

108 1-4 do. part of an entry of 433 1-3 acres, made March 1, 1781, adjoining Salt lick on Sandy.

30 do. part of an entry of 200 acres, made February 17, 1783, on both ſides the Beech fork, near Bairdſtown. The whole of the above in the name of John May.

200 do. entered May 1, 1780, in the name of George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's entry on a mill ſeat.

200 do. the half of 400 acres, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, on Otter creek, adjoining and above John May's two entries on a mill ſeat.

22 1-2 do. part of 60 acres, entered March 16, 1781, for George May, Salt rock-

15 do. part of 40. entered March 16, 1781, for George May, Salt lick, Sandy.

2500 do. part of 10000 acres, entered March 28, 1783, in the name of William May, adjoining his 5000 acre tract in the Dry valley.

125 do. part of 1000 acres, entered the 11th of October, 1783, for William May, on the Beech fork, Clover Lick creek.

9525 do. part of 19050 acres, granted to Geo. Lewis, on Big Sandy.——The title of

Geo. May & Rich. Bibb

only, to the above lands, will be ſold.

April 9, 1799. 4w

Juſt Publiſhed,

And for ſale at this office, and at the office of the GUARDIAN OF FREEDOM, Frankfort,

Price 1/6,

ALL the laws *(of a general nature)* which paſſed at the laſt ſeſſion of the general aſſembly of this commonwealth.

An act to amend the act, intituled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling-houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States."

§ 1. BE *it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America in congreſs aſſembled,* That ſo much of the act, entituled "an act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houſes, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the United States," as requires that the liſts to be delivered in purſuance of the ninth ſection thereof, ſhall ſpecify, in reſpect to dwelling houſes, "the number and dimenſions of their windows," ſhall be, and is hereby repealed.

§ 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the commiſſioners under the ſaid act, for each ſtate, reſpectively, ſhall be, and hereby are authoriſed to extend the time thereby allowed for receiving appeals by the principal aſſeſſors, and alſo the time ſo allowed for returning liſts by the aſſiſtant aſſeſſors in all caſes where the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall deem ſuch extenſion neceſſary, and for ſuch time as they ſhall think expedient, and that ſo much of the twentieth ſection of the above mentioned act, as requires all appeals to be made in writing, be, & it is hereby repealed.

§ 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhall be, and hereby is authorized and empowered under the direction of the preſident of the United States, to augment in caſes where he may find it neceſſary, the compenſations fixed for principal and aſſiſtant aſſors, by ſaid act, ſo, however as that no principal or aſſiſtant aſſeſſor ſhall, in any caſe, receive more than two dollars per day, which additional compenſations ſhall be ſubject to the ſame rules of ſettlement as are eſtabliſhed by the aforeſaid act reſpecting the compenſations therein fixed for principal and aſſiſtant aſſeſſors.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
THOMAS JEFFERSON,
Vice-preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

APPROVED—February 28, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber earneſtly requeſts all thoſe indebted to him by bond, note or book account, to come forward and pay them off. Such as have accounts ſtanding open and cannot pay them at preſent, will pleaſe to call and cloſe them by giving their notes.

Alex Parker.

Lexington, April 16, 1799.

The Tranſylvania Univerſity

IS now eſtabliſhed on ſuch a footing, that education may be had at it, on as extenſive a plan and as moderate terms, as at any inſtitution of the kind, in the union.

The Greek and Latin languages will be taught there, together with Mathematics, Geography, the Belles-lettres, and every other branch of learning, that makes part of the uſeful courſe of academic education.

A gentleman well qualified for that purpoſe, will teach the French language.

Thoſe who wiſh to ſtudy Law and Politics, may do it to advantage, under a profeſſor appointed for that purpoſe. An extenſive law library is provided for the uſe of the ſtudents.

And ſuch as intend to ſtudy Medicine, may be inſtructed in Anatomy, Chemiſtry, Surgery, Midwifery, and the Theory and Practice of Phyſic; there being two profeſſors appointed, to lecture on thoſe different branches.

Board may be had at the Univerſity at the moderate ſum of fifteen pounds per year. For this ſum, ſtudents will be dieted, and their cloaths waſhed and mended—they furniſhing their own bedding, candles and firewood, in their own apartments. One of the teachers will reſide in the houſe ; conſequently proper attention will be paid to their morals. Good boarding may likewiſe be had in the neighborhood of the Univerſity, and on moderate terms.

The terms of tuition are four pounds a year, to be paid quarterly, in advance, for thoſe who are taught the Languages, Geography, &c. Twenty dollars a year for the ſtudents at law, with an addition of five dollars a year, for thoſe who make uſe of the law library, to be paid half yearly in advance—and twenty dollars a year for thoſe who attend the profeſſors of medicine. No ſtudent will be received or continued, unleſs he conforms to theſe regulations.

The next term will commence on the 29th day of the preſent month.

JOHN BRADFORD, Chm. T. U.

Lexington, Kentucky, } t
April 20th, 1799. } f

NOTICE.

ALL thoſe indebted to the eſtate of Robert Braſter, dec. formerly an inhabitant of Bullitt county, are requeſted to come forward and ſettle their accounts with the executors—alſo thoſe having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring forward their accounts well authenticated, and they will be ſettled by us, SAMUEL DUNN, of Mercer county, or JAMES DUNN, jun. of Jeſſamine county, Ex'rs. ‡3t

By last evening's Mail.

LONDON, January 10.

The intelligence from Germany is of a pacific complexion. The emperor so far from indicating any hostile intention against France has sent a secret agent to Paris, to confer with the directory; and such is the confidence placed by the French in the pacific disposition of the empire, that they have withdrawn the greater part of their troops from the right bank of the Rhine.

Passawan Oglou had obtained some further advantages over the troops of the Grand Seignior.

January 23.

The city of Dublin still continues to be a scene of political intrigue and of the most violent cabal. Meetings are every where advertised, and a new association has been formed in Dublin, called, "The Eriends to the Independence of Ireland." To such an height is party spirit carried even among the yeomanry, that the captain of one of the yeomanry corps of Dublin (Sir W. Werthington, captain of the Liberty Rangers) has issued a notice "that on Monday (meaning the 21st inst.) the corps of——will parade with the king's colours, and instead of their regimental colours, a standard with this inscription, "For our king and the constitution of Ireland."—Other corps have been invited to follow the example.

January 28.

By the advices which were transmitted by lord Nelson to earl St. Vincent, and brought to England in the Resolution lugger, lieut. Western, the accounts of the victories of the French, which we formerly received thro the Paris papers, are not only confirmed, but we are informed, that pursuing their success, the republican troops have compelled the king of Naples to fly from his capital, and abandon the largest and most valuable part of his dominions to the enemy.

Lord Nelson's dispatches are dated the 16th inst. We understand that the Neapolitan army, having experienced a continued succession of defeats, and that gen. Mack having despaired of being able to protect the capital, their Neapolitan Majesties, and about four hundred persons of the highest rank in the kingdom, were under the necessity of taking refuge on board the British fleet lying the bay of Naples.

The king and queen embarked on board the Vanguard, as the admiral was to proceed with them to Palermo, or Messina, in Scicily.

About 20,000 Neapolitan troops, it is said, laid down their arms to about 8000 French, who were advancing against the capital. It is understood the royal family have been able to carry with them the royal jewels, regalia, and many articles of value. There are however, in the arsenals of the kingdom, great quantities of naval and military stores, which it is thought cannot be prevented from falling into the hands of the enemy. It is possible too, that they may also obtain possession of some of the Neapolitan ships of war.

January 30.

The Dublin mail of yesterday bro't over the decision of the house of commons of Ireland on the question of an address of the lord lieutenant's, on which the house was left debating on Tuesday night. The paragraph objected to was that which expresses a readiness to consider the means of permenantly connecting the two countries, and it gave rise to a debate which lasted till 7 o'clock the next morning, when on a decision there were, for this paragrah—Ayes 107.—Noes 111.

Majority against government 5.

PARIS, Dec. 10.

The most recent news received in Europe of our Oriental army, has arrived by a Danish vessel from Rhodes, which entered Terracina (Italy) the 17th Nov. According to the accounts this vessel brings, an obstinate battle took place on the banks of the Nile, about the middle of October—Buonaparte commanded the centre, in person, with 8,500 of his best troops; his right was supported by a division of 9000 men, and his left by another of 7000; in a favorable position in his front, at a certain distance from his camp, he had formed a plan suited to the character of the enemy by the nature of the ground chosen, he contrived to mask some batteries of artillery. The advanced posts of the French had orders after the Mamelukes should charge, to give way, and form retrogressively on the flanks of this spot. The enemy deceived by seeing those troops in apparent flight, whose presence they had never before been able to withstand, pursued them with furious exultation—their whole army advanced—and when they arrived within point blank shot, two battalions which masked the artillery, having opened from the centre, several heavy and successive discharges of grape were poured in upon the assailants, by which the whole of the chosen troops which formed the enemy's van, were destroyed. The French taking advantage of this disorder, attacked them with their accustomed impetuosity, and made a most terrible havoc, so much so that 5000 Arabs delivered their arms to save their lives. The two principal chiefs of their army, one of whom is the Bashaw of Cairo, (hitherto the most inveterate enemy of the French) after several useless efforts to rally their troops, threw themselves into the French ranks and remainad prisoners. The battle, in which Buonaparte gained a comple victory, took place two leagues from Cairo, on the Alexandria road. The provisions and booty which the French found in the markets attached to the enemy's camp, is sufficient to maintain the French army several months.

According to other advices from Egypt, previous to Buonaparte's leaving Cairo, he established a directory of five members, by which all the new laws were to be communicated to the several departments of Egypt, and for the better performance of the civil institutions and good government.

The accustomed feast of the birth day of Mahomed, was celebrated in that country. Buonaporte assisted there, dressed in the Oriental style, with a splendid turban and surpeach, and a rich jumma, or long vestment, and cummerbaud or girdle. This so pleased the people, that they immediately proclaimed him their chief, by the style of Ali Buonaparte.

A French Gazette is printed at Cairo, entitled the Gazette of Egypt.

January 26.

The Dey of Algiers, we are assured, has declared war against the French Republic, at the instigation of England and the Porte. The Algerine envoy was arrested yesterday morning, and is now in custody. The seals have been put upon his papers.

NEW-YORK, March 19.

The bill "for the Gradual abolition of slavery," was taken up in the senate of this state on Tuesday last—in committee, Mr. Hatfield in the chair—A very lengthy and animated debate ensued—in which the principal, under certain modifications, was universally ceded—The speakers were Messrs. Jones, Addison Van Vechten, Gold, Clinton, Spencer, and Tillotson.—The committe rose without coming to a decision.—This bill has passed the assembly—it enacts that all children born of female slaves, after the 4th day of July neat, shall be free—males at 28 years of age, and females at 25.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

On Saturday evening last, a detachment of the cavalry of this city arrived in town from the camp near Seller's on the Bethlehem road, 31 miles from Philadelphia, having in custody the noted Fries and John Eberhar, committed by judge Peters for high treason.

Fries was taken on Friday afternoon, about five miles from the camp by a detachment of cavalry dispatched for the purpose. He was holding a sale at vendue, when the troops approached; and made no attempt to escape until they apprared in sight, when he ran through some fields into a wood, and was taken after a pursuit of near two miles. Eberhart was taken at his own house, by another detachment, which left the camp about sunset the same evening, and after a very long ride, (between 40 and 50 miles) returned to camp before day break, having called at the houses of several of the insurgents, without finding them at home, they having most probably fled at the approach of the troops.

The prisoners were lodged in the jail of this city.

SEE GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

TO DISTILLERS.

THE law requires that all owners of stills, (whether intended for use or otherwise) should make entry thereof, in june annually.—As the law will be strictly put in force against those who do not comply, it was thought proper to give this public notice, that IGNORANCE may no longer be plead as an excuse.

JOHN ARTHUR.

Lexington, 2d May, 1799.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from a detachment of the federal troops stationed at this post, on the 31st March, 1799.

Dodson Tharp,

sergeant in capt. Richard Spark's company, 3d regiment; he is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, fair complexion, fair hair and grey eyes. He is a native of Virginia, but it is supposed he may steer towards Kentucky, in company with

John Newgent,

a private in said company, who deserted with Tharp. Newgent is about 30 years of age, near six feet high, dark complexion, brown hair and hazle eyes, by trade a mason.

Whoever apprehends and delivers said deserters to any officer in the United States, shall receive the above reward, or 25 dollars for either, and reasonable expences.

Benjamin Lockwood,
Capt. 4th regiment.

South West Point, Tennessee,
31st March, 1799.

P. S. The above mentioned Tharp's family lives in Madison county, on or near the head of Muddy creek, in this state, and Newgent's near Paris, in Bourbon county. Any person delivering them, or either of them to me in this place, shall receive the reward offered.

Jonath. Taylor,
Capt. 4th U. S. regiment.

Lexington, Kentucky,
17th April, 1799.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we will attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Nelson, on the tenth day of May next at Richard Conner's improvement on Simpson's creek, waters of Salt river, in order to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses concerning the calls in the above Conner's pre-emption, and Charles Polke's pre emption adjoining the same—and do such other things as may be deemed lawful, to establish said claims.

James Alin.
Joseph Hobbs.

April 12, 1799.

A YOUNG SINGLE MAN

WHO is well acquainted with managing a farm, attending a stock of horses and cattle, and the care of a number of hands, will meet with employ. None need apply who can't come well recommended.

ROBERT BARR.

March 26th, 1799. tf

JAMES B. JANUARY,

HAS removed his Store to the house adjoining the sign of the Buffaloe, kept by John M'Nair—where he has opened a very handsome assortment of

GOODS,

Suitable to the present and approaching Season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of

RED-CLOVER SEED,

Of this year's produce and the growth of Kentucky—a large quantity of

SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,

Assorted.—But,

LISTEN!

THOSE indebted to him, must pay off their respective balances on or before the 1st of February.

December 21, 1798.

FOR SALE,

FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on Licking.

3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Grass.

1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Foxe's run.

400 acres adjoining the pre-emption.

1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county.

2,500 on the Ohio, Mason county.

2000 do. do.

4000 acres on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2,333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county.

7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county.

4,300 acres in Mason county, on the Ohio.

450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county.

750 acres on Coxe's creek, Nelson county.

1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.

April 1st, 1798. tf

FOR SALE,

ALL the lands belonging to John Cockey Owings, in this state.—Also his share in the Iron Works—for terms apply to

B. VANPRADELLES, attoy. in fact for John Cockey Owings

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE just received, and now opened for sale, a large and elegant assortment of

B O O K S;

Among which are the following, Viz:

ROLLIN's ancient history,
Russel's modern Europe,
Plutarch's Lives,
Staunton's embassy,
Elegant extracts in verse,
Do. do. epistles,
Godwin's Political Justice,
——— Enquirer,
Guthrie's orations of Cicero,
Travels of Anacharses,
Helvetius on man,
Locke, on the human understanding,
Genlis, on education,
Johnson's lives of poets
Zimmerman, on solitude,
Stewart's philosophy,
Morse's geography,
Sheridan's dictionary,
Entick's do.
American revolution,
Jefferson's Virginia,
Keate's Pelew Islands,
Spectator,
Guardian,
Melmoth's essays,
Cook's voyages,
Jennyn's works,
Evelina,
Jest books,
Robinson Crusoe,
Schrevilli Lexicon,
Leuesden's Greek Testaments,
Young's Dictionary,
Lucian's dialogues,
Cicero Delphini,
Ovid Delphini,
Rudiman's rudiments,
Homer's Iliad,
Hutchinson's Xenophon,
Nepos Delphini.
Livius, Clarke's Corderi and Erasmus,
Selecta e Profanis,
Whitefield's works,
——— sermons,
Watt's glory of Christ,
Life of Watts and Doddridge,
Baxter's Saints' rest,
Glad tidings,
Flavel's husbandry spiritualized,
——— Navigation do.
Lowth on Isaiah,
Cloud of witnesses.
Grace abounding,
Pilgrim's progress,
Holy war,
Davis's sermons,
Walker's do.
Night thoughts,
Edwards on redemption,
——— on affections,
Campbell on miracles,
Do do. small.
Rochester's life.
Life of Gardner,
Fisher's catechism,
Blair's lectures abridged,
——— sermons,
Boston's fourfold state,
Willison on the sabbath
——— on the sacrament,
Dodridge's rise and progress,
Watts's lyric poems,
Newton on the prophecies,
Rowe's letters,
Hervey's sermon's,
——— letters,
——— meditations,
Beauties of Hervey,
Newton's letters to his wife,
Common prayer books,
Milton's paradise lost, and regained,
Watt's psalms & hymns
——— psalms,
——— hymns,
Olney do.
School bibles,
Testaments,
Webster's and Dilworth's spelling books,
American selection,
Joseph Andrews,
Italian,
Butler's anology,
Ferguson's astronomy,
Death of Cain & Abel,
Dutch almanacs,
Chap books, primers, &c.
Ledgers and journals,
Blank books of several kinds,
Best quills and wafers,
Together with a number of other useful books.

As we intend keeping a general assortment of BOOKS by us, those gentlemen and ladies who wish to improve their minds by reading, may expect to purchase on lower terms for cash than has ever been offered for sale in this place before.

tf TROTTER & SCOTT.

FOR SALE,

Several Small Tracts of VERY Valuable LAND, *and of incontestible* TITLE, (*viz:*)

MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

360 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 120 acres each, adjoining the southern boundaries of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts.

46 town lots, and out lots, being part of 56 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville.

53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 55 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY.

200 acres, being part of a 500 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as serjeant of artillery in the Illinois regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783.

1440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 grants of 120 acres—480 in 2 grants of 240 acres; joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite the village of the same name.

564 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskias.

3880 ditto, comprehending 10 grants in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid 10 grants.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river.

For further information apply to

P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

HOUSES & LOTS FOR SALE, IN *MOUNT-STERLING.*

ON one of which lots, is a TAN-YARD, through which runs a constant stream of water; together, with a good stock of Hides and Bark. They will be sold low for good property and cash, on a considerable credit.—Said lots will be sold single or together.—For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

PETER TROUTMAN.

February 13, 1799. §3t tf.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

MODESTY.

THERE is, so naturalists say,
A plant, that cautious shrinks away,
And shuns the hand's rude touch;
Fearing the smallest sullying stain
That from contraction, might remain—
Sweet Modesty is such.

Contamination, thus her dread,
The blushing maiden lifts her head,
And timorous smiles to-day;
Tenacious of her spotless fame,
Beneath the oppressive eye of shame,
She droops with sad dismay.

The diamond, tho of ample worth,
When first attracted from the earth,
Can scarce attract the sight;
But when it leaves the artist's hands,
What admiration it commands,
Array'd in all its light.

As to the diamond is its glow,
Does Modesty in women shew,
And stamps alike their worth:
Beauty itself must cease to be,
Without the charm of Modesty,
'Tis that which gives it birth.

Tho' drooping lies the fallen rose,
A soft mild tint it does disclose,
And delicately charms:
Thus ever-blooming Modesty,
The loss of Beauty doth supply,
And with attraction arms.

O cherish thee with greatest care,
Your greatest ornament, ye fair,
And prize it whilst you've breath;
By this preserv'd, thro' age's space,
Shall Beauty smile in every face,
And yield alone to Death.

ANECDOTE.

Doctor Johnson was one day in company with a very talkative lady, of whom he appeared to take very little notice. She, in a pique, said to him, "Why, Doctor, I believe you prefer the company of men to that of ladies." "Madam" replied he, "I am very fond of the company of the ladies. I like their beauty,—I like their delicacy,—I like their vivacity—and I like their—silence."

A Valuable Mill Seat

FOR SALE,

TOGETHER with fifty acres of LAND, lying on Silver creek, in Madison county. The land is situated below the junction of Taylors fork with the main creek—six miles from the Kentucky river—half a mile above the mill lately built by R. & G. Smart—there is ten feet of dead fall, & a good situation for a dam, by which the fall may be increased to 16 or 18 feet—the title indisputable. The above is a valuable object for any person or persons inclining the export business, as there is sufficient water to drive two pair of stones, during the greatest drought in Summer. There is likewise an excelent seat for a DISTILLERY, with over-head water—a house built for that purpose, thirty feet by twenty. Excellent stone for building, without quarrying. For particulars, apply to

WILLIAM TOD.

Lexington, Feb. 12th, 1799. tf

N. B. He has also for sale, *THREE LOTS* in Portwilliam, at the mouth of Kentucky, No. 199, 200, and 201.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he will keep constantly on hand, excellent lime, at his lime house, about half a mile from Lexington, at col. Pattersons quarry at 10d half penny per bushel, giving ten bushels for every hundred sold; he will have two or three thousand bushels ready by the last of April; he has now on hand five hundred bushels of excellent lime, for which he will take 9d per bushel giving the above allowance—No lime delivered without an order.

He also informs the public that he will carry on the well digging business, as usual, his prices are 2/ and 6d per foot, through earth, if a cavity, or as far as a cavity extends in a rock, 9/ per foot, 15/ per foot for the first three feet after, and 18/ per foot as far as the well is continued, 2/ per foot for walling, boarding, laborers, powder, smiths work, &c. found by the own er of the well.

J. R. SHAW.

Patterson's quarry near Lexington, February 18th, 1799. tfp6/

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in bourbon county, on Stoner, near Hutchcroft's mill, a bay mare, fourteen hands high, between seven and eight years old, branded on the off shoulder and buttock S, natural trotter, and is with foal, appraised to 12l. Also, a two year old sorrel horse colt, thirteen hands three inches high, his near hind foot white, a star in his forehead, natural trotter, not branded, appraised to 9l.

William Forman.

January 15, 1799.

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

PURSUANT to the act of congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north-west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Sciota river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river, at the crossing place above fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the register of the treasury and surveyor general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented & registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

4 The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing at the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for milirary services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of Feb. 1800 and prior to the 1st day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of Jan. 1802, are by the supplementary act of congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, March 5th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT by an act of congress passed the 28th day of February, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine, the following alterations and amendments have been made to an act passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, intituled "an act laying duties upon stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

1. The stamp duties heretofore imposed upon foreign bills of exchange, and bills of lading, are to cease and determine, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine.

2 The several stamp duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States, from and after the 31st day of March, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety nine.

For every skin or piece of vellum or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper, upon which shall be written or printed either of the instruments or writings following, to wit:

Any foreign bill of exchange, draft or order for the payment of money in any foreign country, 20 cents.

Any note or bill of lading, or writing or receipt in nature thereof, for goods or merchandize to be exported;—if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, 4 cents.

If from the United States to any foreign port or place, 10 cents.

Any policy of insurance, or instrument in the nature thereof, other than those heretofore specified in the above recited act, when the sum insured shall not exceed five hundred dollars, 25 cents.

When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, 1 dollar.

And the said duties are chargeable upon each and every bill of exchange and bill of lading, without respect to the number contained in each set.

3. Bonds required in any case by the laws of the United States, or of any state, upon legal process, or in any judicial proceeding, or for the faithful performance of any trust or duty, are exempt from the payment of stamp duties.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT.
4t *Secretary of the Treasury.*

WANTED,

A quantity of good clean

ASHES,

Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington.

JAMES M'COUN.

Take Notice,

THAT I HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL VALUABLE

TRACTS OF LAND,

WHICH I will sell low for Cash, to wit: 1500 acres within fifteen miles of Limestone—two tracts, one improved, near the Kentucky, within one and two miles of Warwick—the half of one thousand acres of prime land, on the waters of Floyd's, within five or six miles of of Bullitt's and Mann's Licks—1500 acres on Salt river, near M'Afee's—1000 acres military land, North West of the Ohio river, twelve miles below Limestone, which from the late discovery of an old furnace, has salt water on it.

John Edwards, Bourbon.

All those indebted to me by book account or note, are desired immediately to pay off their accounts, otherwise they may expect them to be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

John Edwards.

April 6, 1799.

Mrs. Walsh's School

FOR the instruction of little Misses in Reading and Needle Work, will commence in the course of the present month.

Lexington, April 9, 1799.

KENTUCKY LAWS.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette—Price 21s.

AN EDITION OF THE

Laws of Kentucky;

Comprehending those of a GENERAL NATURE, now in force, and which have been acted on by the Legislature thereof.

TOGETHER WITH

A COPIOUS INDEX,

And a List of Local, or Private LAWS.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED,

The Constitution of the United States,

With the Amendments,

The Act of Separation from Virginia,

AND

The Constitution of Kentucky.

_ SUBSCRIBERS to the above Work will be supplied with their copies by applying at this Office.

A CONVENIENT

DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH a good Kitchen, Smoak-house, and Garden, to be rented.—For terms apply to,

R. W. DOWNING.

Mercer County, sct.

February court of quarter sessions, 1799.

Julius Howard, complainant,

against

Daniel Burford, defendant,

In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his apearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that he appear here on the first day of June court next, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at Salt river meeting-house some sunday immediately after divine service, and also a copy to be posted up at the door of the court-house of Mercer county.

A Copy. *Teste*

THO. ALLEN, C. C. Q. S. M. C.

Public Notice,

THAT on the second Saturday in May next, will be let to the lowest bidder, the building of

A BRIDGE

across Hickman, on the Tate's creek road, near Morrison's fulling mill; at which time and place due attendance will be given at ten o'clock, by

Bryant Ferguson,
Walter Carr,
Hez. Harrison.
} Comm'rs.

April 16, 1799. 3t

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by me to Bartlett Brundrige, for the payment of six pounds, payable about June last, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law; he having failed to comply with his engagements with me, and in consequence of which the above note was given.

DAVID HAGANS.

April 13, 1799. §3t.

TO SELL OR RENT,

THAT Brick House on Short street, opposite the Presbyterian meeting house, and nearly opposite the market house Lexington. For terms apply to

William Ross.

April 9, 1799. tf

NICHOLAS *BRIGHT,*

BOOT AND SHOE

MANUFAC-TURER;

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for their past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches, on Cross street, two doors above Short street.

He will take three or four apprentices, to the above business.

Three or four journeymen, who are masters of their business, will meet with good encouragement.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26; 1798. tf

THE SUBSCRIBER.

Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a large and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cuttery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of *BOOKS*, consisting of Divinity, Law, History, School, Music, Copper-plate Copies, &c.

A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Stuff, Leather Shoes and Slippers—all of which will be sold low for Cash.

_ All those indebted to him by bond, note or book account, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of September next.—A compliance with this request will be gratefully remembered by WILL. LEAVY.

Lexington, Aug. 13, 1798.

HENRY HYMAN,

GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MAKER, (FROM LONDON.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has served a regular apprenticeship to the above business, in Great-Britain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in the house of Mess. Robert and Andrew Porter, where he intends working in the above lines, in all their branches. Those who may please to employ him may depend on the utmost punctuality and reasonable terms.

tf Lexington, January 21st, 1799.

TO RENT,

THE house latey occupied by col Blanton, in Lexington, on Shor street, & near the public square: it is large, elegant and convenient, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with a kitchen, back yard, and other conveniencies. Also the house adjoining, lately occupied by Richard Coleman, as a public house, and is a very good stand for business; three rooms on the lower floor, and two above, kitchen, back yard, garden and stable,—possession given immediately. For terms apply to William Morton esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.

January 25th, 1799. tf

Notice,

THAT col. John Holder, of Clarke county, has conveyed to the subscribers, all his estate real and personal, of whatever description, in trust for paying his debts, and complying with his contracts &c. All those, therefore who have any demands upon the said Holder, are requested to make them known to John Patrick, at Richmond, Madison county, who is properly authorized by the Trustees to adjust and liquidate the same, and to make such arrangement for payment as the situation of the estate will permit.

Those who may be indebted to the said Holder are likewise requested to pay to the said Patrick, their respective debts, as no indulgence can hereafter be given.

JAMES FRENCH,
JOHN PATRICK,
RICH'D CALLAWAY.

Madison, March 22d, 1799. 6w

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID WIFE,

A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to practice in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, *Sept.* 10, 1798.

N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly cocupied by mr. *Seitz*, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort. tf,